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the peculiar charm and power of Welsh diction, still in this translation we are made to feel something of the eloquence of this masterful preacher.

Like all great preachers, he was a hard worker. He had also unwavering faith in Jesus Christ. He walked in fellowship with God. It seemed to be natural for him to say, with his dying breath, to some who stood near him: "Preach Christ to the people, brethren. Look at me: in myself I am nothing but ruin, but in Christ I am heaven and salvation." Then, repeating a verse of a favorite Welsh hymn, he waved his hand, and exclaimed, "Good-bye! Drive on," and fell asleep.

The author has also given us some charming sketches of a large group of Evans's contemporaries. His book is an important historical contribution to homiletical literature, and introduces us in a fascinating way to Welsh preachers and Welsh preaching.

GALUSHA ANDERSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

LE CLERGÉ DE FRANCE PENDANT LA RÉVOLUTION (1789-1799).
Par Edmond Biré. Lyon: Vitte, 1901. Pp. 369.

M. BIRÉ has united in this volume fourteen book reviews, written at different times from 1893 to 1899. These studies form an interesting introduction to the latest historical works upon the French church during the Revolution. The title of the book reviewed supplies the title to the chapter. But M. Biré does something more than simply analyze these fourteen works; he frequently supplies valuable critical or supplementary material, the result of his own studies on the Revolution.

The works reviewed were written almost wholly by abbés. Almost without exception the subject chosen was a limited one, as Les évêques pendant la Révolution, Le diocèse de Nantes pendant la Révolution, Un évêque constitutionel, or Un curé d'autrefois; and, as a result, valuable material was collected that in the future will make possible a comprehensive and reliable history of the church during these ten years.

Although M. Biré is evidently hostile to the Revolution, although the writers of the works reviewed are Catholic priests, and the volume is published by a Catholic publishing house, there is very little polemic in these chapters, and a very evident desire to describe things as they were. Many of the local studies of curé, of bishop, or of diocese are typical, and present vivid pictures of the suffering and the heroism of the clergy such as will be sought for in vain even in the larger histories of the Revolution. It should not be forgotten, however, by those who read this volume, that it does not tell the whole history of the clergy during the Revolution. There is a political side to that history, suggested in the dying cry of more than one poor soul, *Vive Dieu!* Vive le roi! but not found in the volumes reviewed by M. Biré.

FRED MORROW FLING.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.

THE REFORMATION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Historical Sketches Dealing with the Rise and Progress of the Religious Movement Inaugurated by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. By J. H. GARRISON. St. Louis: The Christian Publishing Co., 1901. Pp. 514. \$2.

The marked growth of the Church of the Disciples during the past decade challenges the attention of all persons interested in the religious developments of our time; and this book presents in admirable form just the information one seeks in acquainting himself with the details of the history and progress of this body of our fellow-Christians. The movement in behalf of a church which shall unite all believers on the principle that makes Jesus Christ the supreme object of faith, and loyalty to him the supreme test of fellowship, cannot have many obstacles in the way, for, if we mistake not, the vast majority of Evangelical Christians are already building on that foundation. It must be frankly admitted that denominationalism is not a popular -ism today. The name which is above every name is honored alike by us all, and we are a unit now in what are commonly recognized as the essentials of faith.

The difficulty in the position of those who claim to take the Bible as the expression of their faith, without formulating that faith in some definite expression, is candidly conceded; and the inevitable result has been, in connection with this movement of the Church of the Disciples, that all kinds of doctrine have been preached by all kinds of men. This result has been overcome more and more, as the narrative in these chapters makes it clear, by the increasing stress laid upon the exaltation of the Lord Jesus as immanent in the church and transcendent over the church.

The character sketch of Alexander Campbell is of marked interest